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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/662,499	09/14/2000	Rachel K. E. Bellamy	YOR9-2000-0332US1	2266
46069 75	90 01/10/2005		EXAMINER	
F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLC 130 WOODBURY ROAD			DINH, KHANH Q	
WOODBURY,			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2151	
		•	DATE MAILED: 01/10/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

*	Applicati n N .	Applicant(s)	
Advisory Action	09/662,499	BELLAMY ET AL.	
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khanh Dinh	2151	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the	orrespondence address	
THE REPLY FILED 08 December 2004 FAILS TO PLAC Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to av final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	oid abandonment of this applica a timely filed amendment which	ation. A proper reply to a n places the application in	1
PERIOD FOR RE	PLY [check either a) or b)]		
a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date			
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the feether in the	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THe date on which the petition under 37 CFI fextension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply the later than three months after the mail	g date of the final rejection. IE FINAL REJECTION. See MI R 1.136(a) and the appropriate of the fee. The appropriate originally set in the final Office a	PEP extension extension action; or
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFF			
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:		
(a)  they raise new issues that would require further	er consideration and/or search (s	see NOTE below);	
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note b	elow);		
(c)  they are not deemed to place the application in issues for appeal; and/or	n better form for appeal by mate	rially reducing or simplifyi	ng the
(d)  they present additional claims without canceling	ng a corresponding number of fi	nally rejected claims.	
NOTE:			
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	ion(s):		
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a se	parate, timely filed amend	ment
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for application in condition for allowance because: See		dered but does NOT plac	e the
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaraised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ause it is not directed SOLELY to	o issues which were newl	y
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendments explanation of how the new or amended claims we			
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:			
Claim(s) allowed: none.			
Claim(s) objected to: none.			
Claim(s) rejected: 1-20.			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: none.			
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) appr	oved or b) disapproved by the	ne Examiner.	
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemen	it(s)( PTO-1449) Paper No(s)		
10. Other:			
	Xand	AAI WAG	
	ZAHNI M SUPERVISORY PA	TENT EXAMINER	

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant asserts that the cited reference does not disclose "displaying a user representation within the abstract graphical display incorporating the user data to the user".

Examiner respectfully points out that Gudjonsson discloses the Applicant's claimed invention "displaying a user representation within the abstract graphical display incorparating the user data to the user" by mapping and displaying a local user data to a user server to be displayed to other user (see fig.11, col.9 lines 8-67, col.15 line 13 to col.16 line 67). Furthermore in figure.6, the cited reference disclose selecting users from this contact list, a variety of functions become available to the selecting user (7). Then the selecting user 7 can display information about a given contact (e.g., a selected user from the list). The user(s) implements the information which may be a combination of items that the contact has actually defined for himself, e.g., preferred nickname and other public information. In addition, a function which becomes available to the selecting user 7 is the ability to send invitations to the selected contact from the list (see col.12 line 19 to col.13 line 18).

Applicant asserts that the cited reference does not disclose user data "abstracted to provide the user proxy comprising an abstract graphical cue".

Examiner respectfully points out that Gudjonsson discloses the Applicant's claimed invention by using the inter-cluster service that acts a a proxy between services in different clusters, see col.11 line 20 to col.12 line 54 and col.15 line 13 to col.16 line 67) and mapping/ displaying a local user data information to a user server to be displayed to other user (see fig.11, col.9 lines 8-67, col.15 line 13 to col.16 line 67). The user data information about a given contact (e.g., a selected user from the list) which may be a combination of items that the contact has actually defined for himself, e.g., preferred nickname and other public information. In addition, a function which becomes available to the selecting user 7 is the ability to send invitations to the selected contact from the list (see col.12 line 19 to col.13 line 18).

Applicant further asserts that the combination of references is hindsight.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).